Mr. Lee

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

Milton Gazette, AND ROANOKE ADVERTISER.

"EACH STATE RETAINS EVERY POWER NOT EXPRESSLY DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED."

VOL. II. EDITED BY M. KENYON. MILTON, N. C. AUGUST 21, 1830. PRINTED BY J. HOLDERBY. NO. 11.

TERMS.—The Milton Gazette & Roanoke Advertiser, is published on every Saturday morning at the price of Three Dollars a year, payable on the receipt of the first number. No subscription received for a less term than one year. All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions, and the papers will be sent to them accordingly. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the Editor.

Advertisements, making fourteen lines or less, will be inserted in the Gazette three times for One Dollar, and Twenty-Five Cents for every subsequent insertion; those exceeding fourteen lines, charged in proportion.

The usual allowance will be made to those who Advertise by the year.

N. B. All those who possess the leisure, &c. are especially invited to favour the Gazette with their communications; all of which shall receive the attention due them.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon,	4	7	42M.
Last Quarter,	11	2	53M.
New Moon,	18	6	38M.
First Quarter,	26	8	48M.

D. M.	Day of the Week.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	Day's length
21	Saturady,	5 24	6 35	13 26
22	Sunday,	5 25	6 34	13 24
23	Monday,	5 26	6 33	13 22
24	Tuesday,	6 27	6 32	13 20
25	Wednesday,	5 28	6 31	13 18
26	Thursday,	5 29	6 30	13 16
27	Friday,	5 30	6 29	13 14

$5 REWARD.

LOST on the 30th July, either in Milton, or between Milton and Leasburg, a small old POCKET-BOOK, which had been much used. It contained two 10 dollar and one five dollar notes on North-Carolina bank; also other bills to the amount of about $36. Also, several receipts and other papers, the particular description of which is not recollected.

Any person who will return said pocket-book and its contents, shall receive the above reward and the thanks of

VINCENT TAPP.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVE two first rate Mountain-made WAGGONS for sale, in Milton. Apply to S. Watkins, & Co. or to Mr. A. Nunnally.

R. & J. YARBROUGH.

July 23d, 1830.—8-tf.

NOTICE.

THE firm of Owen & Jeffreys was dissolved on the first of December, 1829, by mutual consent. All the books and papers of the concern, are put in the hands of Malbon Kenyon, for settlement—who alone is authorised to settle and collect the same, and grant receipts. Those who are indebted, are required to come forward and pay the same promptly, as further indulgence will not be given.

OWEN & JEFFREYS.

Milton, April 3d, 1830.—43.

WOOL CARDING.

OUR WOOL-CARDING MACHINE is in first rate order, and now in operation. Those who wish Wool Carded, will find it to their advantage to bring it soon, that it may be carded in the warm season. It must be cleansed and cleared of all hard substances that tend to injure the cards, with one pound of grease to every 10 lbs. of wool, and a sufficient quantity of strong sheets to contain the rolls.

Prices for Carding—Eight Cents a pound, cash, or one fifth part of the wool.

R. & J. YARBROUGH.

July 1830.—6.

WINDSOR *Chair-Making, &c*

SAMUEL SHELTON, late of Greensborough, presents his compliments to the inhabitants of Milton and its vicinity, and would inform them that he has opened a Shop, nearly opposite the Store of David & William Kyle, in which he carries on

WINDSOR CHAIR-MAKING

in all its branches. He will constantly keep on hand, a general assortment of all kinds of

Chairs, Settees, &c.

and will make to order, to suit customers, and warrant them to be of the best materials and workmanship. He will also do all kinds of repairs; also, all kinds of

FANCY AND HOUSE-PAINTING.

He would respectfully invite the attention of such persons as may want any article in his line of business, as he is determined to execute his work equal, if not superior to any in this section of country, and dispose of it on as moderate terms as can be obtained elsewhere.

May, 1830.—48-ts.

JOB PRINTING,

Of every Description,

Neatly and promptly executed at this Office

BANK OF NEWBERN.

JANUARY 18th, 1830.

Resolved, That on every Renewal of an accommodation debt, there shall be required a payment of five per cent. on the amount due on the 8th February, 1830—so that the whole debt may be extinguished in twenty payments, or less.

Resolved, That if any Note shall remain unrenewed for thirty days after it becomes due, it shall be the duty of the Cashier or Agent to commence suit forthwith; that after a suit be commenced, no Renewal shall be allowed but upon the payment of at least ten per cent. for every ninety days of delinquency.

Resolved, That no new loan shall be made in any case, on any other understanding than to be wholly paid at maturity; or at farthest, in three equal instalments of ninety days.

The Cashiers and Agents are directed to make known the above Resolutions to the Debtors of the Bank.

By Order,

JNO. W. GUION, *Cashier.*

OFFICE BANK OF NEWBERN, MILTON, 7th July 1830.

The Dealers at this office will attend to the above Resolutions.

ALEX. HENDERSON, *Agent.*

A CARD.

JESSE CARTER, M. D.

HAVING located himself in the town of Milton, for the practice of medicine, tenders his professional services to his friends and the public generally. From his unremitted attention to business, and exertions to be useful, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage. He may at all times be found at his room, on Main-Street, above the Store of D. Kyle, &c., except when absent on professional business.—His charges will be moderate, in accordance with those of other gentlemen of the profession.

July 1830.—7-tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has formed a Copartnership in the HARDWARE BUSINESS, with Mr. GEORGE A. DWIGHT, of New York, under the Firm of J. & G. A. DWIGHT. They have taken the Store No. 235, Pearl Street, corner of John street. The former customers of James Dwight, & Co. and James Dwight, are respectfully invited to patronize the new concern.

JAMES DWIGHT.

Petersburg, Va. July 5, 1830.—6-t8.

IRON.

SAMUEL WATKINS & CO.

HAVE on hand, and will continue to receive from the Washington Iron-Works, a complete assortment of Iron, which they will sell at $5 per 100 pounds, Cash.

May 27th.—51-tf.

GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

July 10th, 1830.

PROPOSALS

FOR carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Post Routes in N. Caralina will be received at this office until the 12th day of October next, inclusive.

2108. From Milton by Caswell c. h. Brown's Store, Lenox Castle, High Rock, Greensboro', New Garden, Kerne's X Roads and Waughtown to Salem, 82 miles and back, twice a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Milton every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Greensboro' next day, by 11 am, leave same 1 p m, and arrive at Salem same days, Wednesday and Saturday by 8 p m.

Leave Salem every Wednesday and Saturday at 3 a m, arrive at Greensboro' by 10 a m, and at Milton every Thursday and Monday by 8 a m.

2123. From Warrenton by Ellisville, Williamsboro', Oxford, Roxboro', Williamsville Leesburg, Red House and Milton to Danville, Va. 92 miles and back, twice a week in two horse stages.

Leave Warrenton every Tuesday and Saturday at 3 p m, arrive at Oxfoxd same days by 10 p m, and at Danville the next days, Wednesday and Sunday, by 9 p m.

Leave Danville every Monday and Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Milton by 8 a m; leave Milton at 9 a m, arrive at Oxford same days by 9 p m; leave Oxford next days, Tuesday and Friday, at 4 a m, and arrive at Warrenton same days by noon.

2124. From Danville, Va. by West Castle, N. C. Lawsons, Rawlinsburg, Wentworth, Mount Pleasant, Madison, Rocky Spring, Blakely and Paynesville to Salem, 83 miles, return by way of Oak Ridge and Summerfield to Danville, once a week.

Leave Danville every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Salem every Tvesday by 6 p m.

Leave Salem every Wednesday at 5 a m. arrive at Danville every Thursday by 6 p m.

FOREIGN.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

WHITEHALL, June 26.

"A Bulletin of which the following is a copy has been this morning received by Secretary Sir Robert Peel, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State:—

"*Windsor Castle, June* 26.—It has pleased Almighty God to take from this world the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

"His Majesty expired at a quarter past 3 o'clock this morning, without pain.

"H. HALFORD.

"M. J. TIERNEY.

In the course of Friday evening, before nine o'clock, the physicians intimated to their royal patient their inability to give him further relief, and their opinion that his last moments were rapidly approaching. To this communication his Majesty replied, "God's will be done!" and in a few moments after, he asked, "Where is Chichester?" The Bishop of Chichester was instantly summoned to the royal chamber, and at his hands the dying sovereign received the Sacrament. During the administration of this rite his Majesty was much less troubled by the cough than he had been previously, and afterwards it gradually subsided, and towards mid-night he sunk into a state of apparently quiet repose, which continued until about 3 o'clock, when he became rather restless, and feebly wished to have his head placed in a more elevated position. Previous to this, all the attendants had retired, except Sir M. J. Tierney and Sir Wathen Waller; they instantly attempted to afford his Majesty the relief he requested; but they had scarcely commenced the attempt when his Majesty suddenly motioned them to desist, and, placing both his hands upon his breast, he ejaculated, "O! this is not right!—this is death!—Oh, God!—*I am dying!*" These were the last, and the only distinct words he uttered after having received the Holy Sacrament; and from this time his dissolution came on so quietly and so gradually that the physicians had some difficulty in ascertaining precisely at what moment he ceased to exist.—In the meantime the Bishop of Chichester, and all the principal members of the royal household, with the pages in immediate attendance were called in, and, in their presence, without the slightest indication of suffering, his Mjesty calmly expired. The principal persons present were the Bishop of Chichester, the Physicians, the Marquis Conyngham, Sir Andrew Barnard, Sir William Keppel, Sir William Knighton, Sir Wathen Waller, Lord Strathaven, and Colonel Thornton, and when the physicians had announced that his Majesty had ceased to exist, they retired—leaving the pages in attendance to perform the necessary attention to the Royal corpse under the superintendance of the physicians.

The body was removed from the bed to the couch on which his Majesty usually reposed throughout his illness, and covered with a fine linen sheet—turned down so as to expose a part of the bust; and in this state it was submitted to the view, not only of the whole of the domestics of the Royal Household, but to the out door servants from the stables, their families and acquaintance, and the Royal tradesmen resident here. They were freely admitted from about five o'clock in the morning until after eight, by which time several hundreds of persons had availed themselves of the opportunity of not only seeing their deceased Sovereign, but of taking him by the hand; and, according to the concurrent account of many of them, that hand was warm and pliant three hours after death. It is said this exhibition of the royal remains was strictly in accordance with a wish expressed by his late Majesty on the evening preceding his dissolution.

Immediately after the decease of the King, the servants of the Conyngham family were sent off to the seat of Mr. Denison (the brother of the Marchioness,) near Dorking in Surrey: and the ladies of the family, between eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, followed in the same direction—leaving the Castle by the private entrance, and going round by the long walk and so away into the great road through Bishopsgate.

Sir Henry Halford, as soon as the Royal corpse had been properly attended to, left the Castle, and proceeded direct to *Bushy*.

About noon Lord Mountcharles came down from London, and, by virtue of some of the offices he holds took possession of the keys his late Majesty's valuable wardrobe, &c.

In the evening about eight o'clock, his Royal Highness, the Duke of Cumberland, arrived at the Castle, and accompanied by some of the members of the Household, visited the remains of his Majesty. After which, his Royal Highness immediately returned to his residence at Kew.

On Saturday evening, the Lord Chamberlain issued summonses to Sir Henry Halford, Sir Matthew Tierney. Mr. Broddie, and Mr. Nussey, to attend at the opening of the body of his late Majesty. After the performance of Divine service on Sunday morning, those gentlemen arrived at the Palace from town, as did also Sir Astley Cooper, by whom the operation was to be performed. Mr. O'Reilly also arrived at the palace.

These gentlemen having all assembled, Sir Astley Cooper performed the operation of opening the body, for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of his late Majesty's disease. The operation occupied two hours, and the result fully justified in every particular the expectations of the late King's physicians, both as to the complaint, which has proved fatal to the King, and its melancholy result. The heart was considerably enlarged, and adhered to the neighboring parts. Some of the valves were ossified, and some water remained in the chest. The immediate cause of the sudden demise was occasioned by the rupture of a vessel near the stomach. This organ contained some ounces of blood, and more was found in the bowels.

When the operation was concluded, & spices introduced into the body, it was then closed.

Four of the late King's Pages were present, in addition to the above named six medical gentlemen, viz., Messrs Whiting, Kinnaird, Batchelor, and Loades.

The Accession of William IV.

His Majesty William IV. arrived at St. James' Palace a few moments after twelve o'clock on Saturday, and appeared to be in excellent health. The King entered the State-room, in which the throne is placed, about one o'clock. His Majesty was habited in an Admiral's uniform, and took his station at the throne. The whole of the members of the late King's Privy Council, who had arrived at the Palace, were assembled in this apartment. His Majesty read the following declaration, viz:

"I am convinced that you will fully participate in the affliction which I am suffering on account of the loss of a sovereign, under whose auspices, as Regent and as King, this country has maintained during war its ancient reputation and glory—has enjoyed a long period of happiness and internal peace—and has possessed the friendship, respect and confidence of foreign Powers.

"In addition to that loss which I sustain in common with you, and with all who lived under the Government of a most beneficent and gracious King, I have to lament the death of a beloved and affectionate brother with whom I have lived from my earliest years, in terms of the most cordial and uninterrupted friendship, and to whose favour and kindness I have been most deeply indebted.

"After having passed my life in the service of my country, and having, I trust, uniformly acted as the most faithful subject and servant of the king. I am now called upon, under the dispensation of Almighty God, to administer the Government of this great empire. I am fully sensible of the difficulties which I have to encounter; but I possess the advantage of having witnessed the conduct of my revered father, and my lamented and beloved brother: and I rely with confidence upon the advice and assistance of Parliament, and upon its zealous co-operation in my anxious endeavors, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain the Reformed Religion established by law, to protect the rights and liberties, and to promote the prosperity and happiness of all classes of my people."

Whereupon the Lords of the Council made it their humble request to his Majesty that this his Majesty's most gracious declaration to their Lordships might be made public, which his Majesty was pleased to order accordingly. JAMES BULLER.

While reading this Address his Majesty was deeply affected.

The Members of the Royal Family—viz. the Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Gloucester, and Prince Leopold, knelt before the King, and took the oath of Allegiance.—Their Royal Highnesses then rose, and were sworn in Members of his Majesty's Privy Council. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Archbishop of York went through the same ceremony; the other Members of his late Majesty's Privy Council severally knelt before the King, took the Oaths of Allegiance, and then rose, and were re-sworn Members of the Privy Council.

The Lord Chancellor administered to the King three oaths, the first to govern this kingdom according to its laws and customs; the King then took the oath for the security of the Church of Scotland, and subscribed two instruments, which were witnessed by some of the Privy Councillors.

His Majesty, in Council, then ordered the two stamps, the one containing George R. and the other, the initials G. R. which had been, under the authority of an Act of Parliament, applied to official papers, as the King's signature, to be destroyed; they were accordingly broken in the presence.

His Majesty in Council was pleased to order that the coinage should continue in the same state until further orders.

The Privy Council gave orders for proclaiming his present Majesty, with the usual ceremonies, and at the accustomed places, King of these Realms, by the style and title of King William the Fourth.—The ceremony to take place on Monday.

Mr. Buller was the Clerk of the Privy Council in attendance.

After the rest of the Privy Councillors had retired, the Lord Chancellor the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of London remained, and altered the Prayer in the church Service for King William and Queen Adelaide.

The Lord Mayor arrived at the Palace about 12 o'clock, accompanied by the Aldermen Sir P. Laurie, Sir C. Flower, Winchester, Brown, Shaw, Copeland, Key Venables, Thompson, Scholey, Wood; the Recorder; Sheriffs Richardson and Ward; Under Sheriffs Richardson and Young, and the Common-Sergeant.

The Rev. Dr. Cary, late Bishop of Exeter, was introduced to his Majesty, and did homage on being translated to the See of St. Asaph; as did also the Rev. Dr. Bethel, late Bishop of Gloucester, on being translated to the See of Exeter.

The Proclamation acknowledging the new King, having been signed by the Privy Councillors was signed by numbers of the Nobility and Gentry, and by the Lord Mayor and Coaporation of London, and by all who attended the Court.

The King gave an audience to the Duke of Wellington, when his Grace kissed hands as First Lord of the Treasury. The other Ministers and Officers, and also the Members of the late King's Household, who attended the Court, kissed hands, on their reappointment to office.

The Court broke up at half past 4 o'clock.

The King left the Palace about half past 5 o'clock, on his return to Bushy Park, escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards.

After the breaking up of the King's Court the Cabinet Ministers re-assembled at the Foreign office; there were present the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, Earls Bathurst, Rosslyn, and Aberdeen, Viscount Melville, Lord Ellenborough, Sir Robert Peel, Sir George Murray, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Herries.

The Ministers remained in deliberation about two hours and a half, and broke up about 7 o'clock in the evening.

PROCLAMATION.

His Majesty, accompanied by the Duke of Gloucester and the Earl of Errol, arrived at his Palace in St. James's about twenty minutes before 10 o'clock on Monday morning, June 28th, from his residence in Bushy Park.

At ten o'clock the firing of a double royal salute announced the commencement of the ceremony of proclaiming his Majesty King William IV. Sir George Nayler, King of Arms, with the Heralds and Pursuivants in their robes of office, and eight officers of Arms, on horseback, bearing massive silver maces, were in attendance in the court yard at the west and of the palace. A detachment of the Life Guards were drawn up opposite to the palace. The public were admitted into the court yard to witness the ceremony.

A few minutes after ten o'clock the window of the presence Chamber was thrown open, and the King came forward alone, habited in a suit of mourning, and wearing the riband of the Order of the Garter. His Majesty bowed gracefully three times to the numerous assemblage in the Court below, by whom he was greeted with the loudest acclamations.

A band of fifteen trumpeters, who appeared in their splendid state dresses, immediately struck up "God Save the King." All the assemblage uncovered on the appearance of his Majesty. The Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Gloucester, Prince Leopold, the Cabinet Ministers, and the great officers of State, formed themselves in a semi-circle round the window at which his majesty appeared.

Sir George Naller, as King of Arms, from his station in the Court yard, exactly underneath the window where the King stood, then read the proclamation, announcing the decease of the late King and the accession of his present Majesty. Sir George was more than once interrupted by the

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cheering of the multitude. Sir George repeated the words "King William the Fourth" in an exalted tone of voice; and the acclamation was then redoubled.—The band then played "God save the King" His Majesty, who had been agitated during the reading of the proclamation bowed repeatedly, and then retired. The procession moved from the Palace, and proceeded towards the city in the following order:—The Deputy High Bailiff of Westminster (Mr. Lee) with a strong body of Officers led the way Next,

Two videtts of the 1st Life Guards.
one ditto.
The Vetarinery Surgeon of ditto.
Four pioneers, with their axes in the rest.
The Beadles of St. James' and St. Martin's parishes, in full dress, with their staves of office.
A detachment of new police constables.
Band of the Royal Horse Guards, in state uniforms.
Eight Marshals on foot.
The Knight Marshal and his attendants
The Household troop.
State band, kettle-drums, and trumpets.
Six Pursuivants at arms on horseback.
The Heralds, mounted.
Garter King at Arms, in his splendid escort, supported by his Sergeant at Arms, with their maces.
A troop of Life Guards.

In this order they proceeded slowly along the Strand, and shortly after 11 o'clock arrived at St. Clement's Danes Church: the York Herald was sent forward, and knocking with his baton at the gates, demanded an entrance "in the name of our Sovereign Lord King William Fourth, in order to proclaim his accession to the throne." The City Marshal supported by his men, opened the gates just wide enough to allow the York Herald to enter, and then closing them conducted the Royal Herald to the Lord Mayor, who was sitting in his state coach opposite the Temple gate.

The Herald having delivered his message to the Lord Mayor; his Lordship gave orders to the City Marshal to open the gates and the cavalcade entered, sword in hand, drums beating, trumpets sounding, and colors flying. The populace were not idle, on this occasion; they rushed through the bar with terrific violence, and bore down all opposition.

Having arrived at the end of Chancery lane the King at Arms again read the proclamation. It was received with loud cheering, waving of hats, handkerchiefs, and every other demonstration of loyalty and affection.

The procession then proceeded towards St. Paul's the civic authorities in their state carriages, viz:—

Two City Marshals.
Lord Mayor's Officers.
The Lord Mayor.
Carriages with the Aldermen.
The Sheriffs.
Town Clerk—Chamberlain.

The troop of Life Guards commanded by Capt. Burgh, having arrived in Cheapside, the Proclamation was again read at the end of Wood street, and next to the Royal Exchange. The band of music, at the close of each Proclamation, gave the national anthem of "God save the King." This rare and splendid pageant ended about one o'clock, at which time Temple bar gates were thrown open, to remain so, probably, for some years to come.

The Peers were in attendance on the 28th. The Marquis of Lansdown postponed the further consideration of the Forgery bill to Thursday, the 1st of July.

HERALD'S COLLEGE, June 28.

The Earl Marshal's Order for a General Mourning for his late Majesty King George the Fourth

In pursuance of an order of his Majesty in Council, the 28th of June, 1830, these are to give public notice, that it is expected that all persons, upon the present occasion of the death of his late Majesty, of blessed memory, do put themselves into decent mourning; the mourning to begin on Wednesday next, the 30th inst.

NORFOLK, Earl Marshall.

On the 29th the new king sent the following message to Parliament:

"WILLIAM R.

"The King feels that the House of Lords entertains a just sense of the loss which His Majesty and the country have sustained by the death of the late King, his Majesty's lamented brother, and that the House of Lords sympathises with his Majesty in the deep affliction in which his Majesty is plunged by this mournful event. The King having taken into his serious consideration the advanced period of the session, and the state of the public business, feels unwilling to recommend the introduction of any new matter, which by its postponment, would tend to the detriment of the public service His Majesty has adverted to the provisions of the law which decrees the determination of Parliament within an early period after the demise of the Crown, and his Majesty being of opinion that it will be most conducive to the general convenience and to the public interests of the country to call, with as little delay as possible, a new Parliament, his Majesty recommends to the House of Lords to make such temporary provision as may be requisite for the public service in the interval that may elapse between the close of the present session and the assembling of a new Parliament."

The *Duke of Wellington* then addressed the House to this effect:—My Lords, your Lordships must be anxious to take the earliest opportunity of making known your sentiments of condolence to His Majesty respecting the loss which His Majesty and we have all sustained in the death of our late lamented Monarch. My Lords, with respect to the latter part of the Message which I have just had the honor of delivering, by his Majesty's command, I beg to propose the postponement of all consideration on that point to another period, and that we do confine ourselves, on the present occasion, to expressions for the loss we have experienced and our congratulations to His Majesty on his accession to the Throne. My Lords, our late Sovereign received the best education which this country affords. He had also the singular advantage of having passed all the earliest period of his life, and the greater part of his manhood under the superintendence of the King, his father, and subsequently in the society of the most eminent men that this country possessed; and he likewise enjoyed the society of the most distinguisned foreigners who resorted to this country. His Majesty's manners, accordingly, received a polish; his understanding acquired a degree of cultivation almost unknown in any individual, and he was admitted by all to the most polished man of his age. My Lords, he carried those advantages to the government to which he was afterwards called, and which he so eminently displayed when on the throne. During the whole course of his government no man approached him without having evidence of his dignity, his condescension, his ability, and his fitness for the exalted station weich he occupied. But these advantages, which showed so conspiciously the polished manners which he he possessed, were not only observed by persons immediately around him; for I appeal to many of your lordships who have transacted the business of the country which required an interview with the Sovereign, whether his Majesty did not, upon every occasion, maintain a degree of knowledge and of talent much beyond that which could reasonably be expected of an individual holding his high station. My Lords, this is not all the eulogium which his late Majesty justly deserves. He was a most munificent patron of the arts in this country, and in the world. He possessed a larger collection of the eminent productions of his country's artists than any individual; and it is of him as an individual I here speak. The taste and judgment he has displayed in these collections have never been excelled in any sovereign. I beg to call to your lordship's recollection the situation in which he found England and Europe in in the year 1810, when he became Regent, and the situation in which he has left Europe and this country. If your lordships look upon the great and stiring events of his reign, under what circumstances it commenced, and terminated, I think you will agree with me in sentiment that we have reason to feel proud of it. I am persuaded, therefore, that your Lordships will join with me in the expressions of condolence for the loss we have all experienced. The next to which I beg to direct your lordship's attention, is upon the subject of congratulation to his Majesty upon his accession to the crown. His Majesty, in his declaration from the throne, has stated what the country may expect from his government. His Majesty has stated that he has passed his life in the service of his country—that he reveres the example of his father and brother; and he now calls upon Parliament to give him their support and confidence in his endeavors to promote the happiness and prosperity of the people, and the maintainnance of the laws and institutions of the country. Being assured that your Lordships will be anxious to concur in the Address, which holds out to his Majesty hopes of your zealous co-operation, and which I shall have the honor of moving I will no longer detain the House. I beg to move my Lords—

That an humble address be presented his Majesty, to assure his Majesty that we fully participate in the severe afliction his Majesty is suffering, on accoount of the death of the late King, his Majesty's brother, of blessed and glorious memory.

DOMESTIC.

From the Vermont Aurora.

FLOOD—DEVASTATION!

A violent storm commenced on Saturday night, and continued until Tuesday noon.—At intervals the rain fell in torrents. In the destruction of life and property, it exceeds every other storm that has occurred in this part of the country, and the reports which have reached us are truly heart rending. In New Haven, at a place called Beman's Hollow, about 8 miles south of Vergennes, thro' which a stream runs into Otter Creek, several persons of both sexes have been swept away, together with nearly every building on the spot. This occurred on Monday night, after many of the sufferers had retired to rest. The rise of the water was qute sudden, and the inhabitants did not anticipate any material damage, until they found themselves in the midst of the catastrophe. The buildings and all they contained, were swept into the stream in an instant. It was a terrible night. We have heard many particulars stated by different individuals, but from the excitement of feeling which the event has created, it is difficult to ascertain the precise truth. It is certain, however, that fourteen perished in Beman's Hollow. We have not ascertained the names of all. Among them are Mr. Nathan Stewart, his wife and four children; the wife of Mr. John Wilson, and their three children. The bodies of several have been found within 2 or 3 miles of the scene.

Yesterday morning, two men lost their lives near Robinson's mills in Ferrisburgh.

We learn from the West side of Lake Champlain that the effects of the storm were equally as disastrous as on the east. The mills and factories on the river Ausable are nearly all swept away, and among them the extensive establishment of the Russia Iron Works.

The weather is not yet clear. Yesterday afternoon we had a heavy thunder storm.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Unprecedented Storm and Devastation.—It appears, by accounts, which are published in the Northern papers, that one of the greatest storms ever witnessed in that section, visited Lake Champlain and the northern rivers, on the 24th ultimo. Such was the heavy fall of rain, that in some places the water rose from 13 to 15 feet higher than it was ever kown before. The overwhelming flood, bursting over the banks of creeks and rivers, inundated the whole country round about, and spread desolation and ruin in its course. The devastation and destruction, not only of property, but also of human lives, is said to be appaling in the extreme. On many of the rivers, both on the New York and Vermont side of the Lake, numerous towns sustained incalculable damage; costly and splendid factories, of various descriptions, were swept away; and saw-mills, grist-mills and bridges were every where carried off. The injury which has been done to the farming, as well as manufacturing interest, will be severely felt for many years. The crops are damaged from one fourth to one half and in some instances wholly destroyed. Among the towns mentioned as having shared largely in the destruction occasioned by this calamity, are Bristol, Lincoln Weybridge, Keesville, Clintonville, New Sweden, Plattsburg and New Haven; and many places yet to be heard from, it is feared have shared a like fate.

The following heartrending particulars of the scene which was presented at New Haven, the most unfortunate town, are furnished by the Middlebury, Vt. Republican: [*Ral. Star.*

"The most distressing part of the general calamnity has fallen upon the town of New Haven. At a place called East Mills one or two dams, a bridge, a woollen factory, a carding machine, tan works, a saw mill, a new stone grist mill, and two or three dwelling houses have all been destroyed. The loss at this place falls the heaviest on O. Jewitt and D. P. Nash Esqs.

At New Haven West Mills, is presented a scene which baffles all description. Not only has a flourishing little village, consisting of dwelling houses and shops of various description, been literally *swept away* before the devastating flood, but *fourteen persons* have all, as scarcely remains to be doubted, been hurried with the general wreck into eternity. Parents and children been separated and parents and children [redacted] grave together, with scarcely a moment's warning, in a manner to which even the colorings of fancy cannot do justice. The family of Mr. Nathan Stewart, a blind man consisting of himself and wife—six children and a young man living with them, are all missing, with the exception of two children. The wife of Mr Jno. Wilson—his wife's sister and three children are all lost. A son and tenant of Lemitel B. Eldridge Esq. are also gone. A scene of devastation presents itself altogether unparralleled, and taken in connection with the destruction of human lives, a scene of desolation and woe of the most appalling, distressing character. It is estimated that upwards of twenty buildings have been destroyed in the two last mentioned places. The water rose between six and twelve feet higher than was ever known before.

Two families by the name of Farr, were taken from their houses on rafts, one of them in the midst of the storm and darkness from the windows of the second story of the house. The family of col. Wn. P. Nash, whose wife was confined to bed by sickness, remained all night in the upper rooms of the house, while the lower part was filled with water, and without all was darkness and doubt. A state of suspense and dread more horrible cannot well be imagined—placed in the midst of a flood threatning to sweep all before it danger and death staring them in the face, without any means or any posibility of escape. The situation and escape of Mr. C. Claflin was still more fearful and singular. Mr. C. was arroused in the night, and upon going to the door found that the water had already risen to such a height around the house as to prevent his escape from it. He accordingly took a cord from a beadstead, and having conveyed his children into the top of an elm tree, which stood near, fastened them to it by means of the rope. He also succeeded in getting his wife and a young infant a few weeks old, into the same place, where they awaited in agonizing anxiety the return of light. They were rescued from their situation with much difficulty the next morning.

The circumstances in which those who were carried away were separated from their friends and neighbors, were heart rending in the highest degree. Mr. Eldridge and his two sons, with Mr. Somers and one or two others, went to the assistance of Mr. Stewart and his family in the house. The water rising rapidly, they all fled from the house to the barn which stood on higher ground, and while engaged in preparing a raft of the barn doors and such other materials as were at hand, the barn was carried away by the force of the current.

Some, it is supposed, were killed by the fall of the barn—all, with the exception of one boy, who caught by a bush and was subsequently saved, were carried down by the stream, till the river meets with Otter creek, where Mr. Eldridge and one son, and one or two others, with great difficulty escaped. At two or three different times Mr. Eldridge had his son, who was lost, in his arms, but was torn from him each time by the violence of the current and the wrecks of the buildings.

Cries of distress were heard by those who were upon the banks of the stream, and as they continued, seemed to pass down with the current. The deep darkness of the night and the fury of the inundation, shut out every thing from their sight and precluded the possibility of affording any assistance, and they were compelled to hear, in silent agony the shrieks and supplications of their perishing neighbors and friends without being able to afford any succour. Mr. Wilson at the time his house began to give way before the water, the chimney having already fallen, was standing with his son near a door—the remainder of the family were above, and as the building fell into the current, his son and himself plunged into the water and swam towards the land, while the wife and children were hurried to destruction by the rushing torrent, Mr. Wilson heard the cries of his family as they were swept away and swallowed up by the devouring flood. A separation more agonizing is beyond conception.

LEESBURG, (VA) August 7.

At a special term of the superior court of law commenced in this town on the 29th ultimo, the Hon. Richard E. Parker presiding, James B. Biscoe was indicted for passing counterfeit notes——He was defended by Messrs. H. B. Powel John Janney, and Robert I. Taylor, and prosecuted by Mr. R. H. Henderson, attorney for the commonwealth.—The examination of evidence occupied two days; and the argument, which was conducted with animation and ability, consumed a third day.—The jury retired to their chamber on Monday evening, and have not been able to agree upon a verdict.—The result will be that the prisoner will be tried again at the next session of the superior court; and, in the interim, decorum forbids the press to discuss the merits of the case.

It is, however, admissible to say, that there were curious developements in relation to Dr. David E. Brown, and his operations; for example it was proved, that, in February last, a man called Smith, said to be a Canadian, came to Dr. Brown's house and remained there until the month of April, when, by the uncommon and most commendable diligence and energy of the magistrates in the neighborhood, the villianous plans in execution at Dr. Brown's were traced and exposed.—It was in proof that Smith brought with him a large mass of bank notes to the Doctor's, say of the size of a large quarto Bible, and that a man named Patterson, formerly editor of the Leesburg Observer, was, for some weeks, in March and April concealed at the house of Brown.—Dr. Bromn, Smith, Isaac Brown and John Brown (both the latter brothers of the Doctor,) and Chas. L. Clowes, (his brother-in-law,) absconded in April when the scrutiny commenced, and are said to be traversing the western country, labouring in their vocation.—As they are artful men, and the Doctor in particular of handsome and pleasing address and withal most accomplished in works of iniquity, it were well to diffuse, as much as possible, the knowledge of their business, characters, and destination.

Genius of Liberty.

Fire at Wilmington.—An Extra, issued by the editor of the Wilmington Recorder on the 4th instant, furnishes the following particulars of a destructive conflagration which occurred in that town on the night of the 2d:

The painful duty devolves on us of recording with implements, for the use of which we are indebted to the kindness of our friend the particulars of a dreadful fire, in which we have jointly suffered with several of our fellow citizens, some of whom are reduced from situations of comfort to poverty and distress.

The 2d instant, was a day of excessive heat. At about 10 o'clock at night, the atmosphere changed and we had heavy falls of rain, attended by brilliant trails of lightning and heavy claps of thunder. At about 11 o'clock, the electric fluid descended on the northern end of Mr. Langdon's wooden building on Market and Second street and in a few seconds more, struck the same building, near the partition. which separated it from the house in which was the Office of the Cape-Fear Recorder. In its course, it set fire to quantities of produce and merceandize, combustible in their nature, and ignited some casks of liquor which burst with a tremendous explosion. The flames then began to blaze forth and to spread through the contiguous buildings and soon reached those which were adjoining on the south and east, on Sncond street; and burned with prodigious fury, until the whole block of wooden houses, from second street to Mrs. Wright's alley, was consumed. During the whole of this awful and sublime spectacle, the fire companies of the town performed their duty with admirable spirit and firmness. One engine was stationed to protect the South side of the Town Hall; another, at the east end of the same; and another, in Second street near Mr. Hall's Livery Stable. These engines were plied with an unflinching courage, amidst torrents of rain; and amidst flashes of lightening the most vivid and piercing; and such rending claps of thunder, that the stoutest heart might have quailed under the portentous display of warring elements. Twice the belfrey of the Town Hall was taking fire. The house on the west side of Second street, sweated continually from the prodigious mass of fire on the opposite side; and large flakes of fire were falling on the roofs of adjacent and distant houses. The progress of the fire, was arrested at Mrs. Wright's alley by the activity of the firemen in blowing up and pulling to pieces a small two story house belonging to Mr. Wright, on the east side of the alley.

The sufferers in this dreadful fire which did not last much longer than two hours, were, Samuel Langdon, Esq. Mr. Chambers Mr. John Brown, E. P. Hall, Esq. Mrs. Scott, Wm. C. Lord, Esq. Ancrum Berry, Esq. Mrs. Wright, Gabriel Holmes, Esq. Mr. Tabbitts, Archibald M. Hooper, and Henry Sampson, (a coloured Man.)

After these details, the subsribers to the Recorder can have no difficulty in accounting for the non-receipt of their papers. The loss being total, the proprietor of that paper, saw not a feasibility of reviving his journal under existing circumstances; but the gratuitous liberality of his excellent friends has enabled him and the encouragement of his sympathising fellow citizens, induces him to resume the publication of the Cape-Fear Recorder, which he will do, as soon as materials can be obtained from the North.

P. S. The proprietor of the Cape-Fear Recorder having lost every book and paper in his office, will have some difficulty in ascertaining the names of his subscribers who reside in the country, or at distant points. He therefore respectfully requests all post-matters, to whom this Handbill is addressed to furnish him as speedily as may be convenient, with the names of subscribers to whom pepers were sent directed to their respective offices.

The editor of the Boston Courier expresses consolation for his disappointment in hearing other editors acknowledge fruit, flowers and the like, by the receipt on his part of a present from South Carolina of a young *Alligator*.

There are upwards of one hundred newspapers and other periodicals published in the state of Ohio. There are probably two hundred newspapers published in Pennsylvania.

The Hampshire Gazette states that an extensive swamp or marsh in the southern part of Whately, has been drained by cutting a channel to the Connecticut, in some places to the depth of 20 or 25 feet. Some interesting vegetable remains were found 20 feet below the surface; large stumps of which marks of the axe were visible.

Charles Carroll, is the only one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence who survives to the present time. James Madison the only one of the Convention in 1787, which formed the Federal Constitution. Paine Wingate, the only one of the first Senators of the United States when the federal government was organized at New York, April 1789, and Egbert Benson, and Mr. Madison, the only two Representatives in the first Congress, at the same period who are living. Mr. Madison was a member of the old Congress, in 1781.

The N. H. Statesman has the following *jeu de'esprit*. The words in Italics are the names of members of Congress:

A Congress indeed! an assembly of *Wilde* animals! Why, in its very *Hall* and *Chambers*, a *Troup Bent on* plunder, rushes *Forward*, as on *Marr's Roan* war horse to attack the *Storrs* of the foe: while others engage in the *Chase*; and one *Person* of *Brodhead* and *Little Witt*, but of *Armstrong* and *Strong Powers*, with a *Kerr*, *Swift* of *Foot*, goes out to *Hunt*, and, armed only with a *Kane*, attacks the *Campbell* or the *Lyon* as readily as the *Hinds* of the forest. An *Archer* stands by levelling his shafts at *Robbins* and *Martins*, or sometimes looks higher and aims at the *Crane* or the *Swan*, but seldom brings down even a *Finch* that a *Cooke* would *Frye*. There a *Knight* and a *Cooper*, an *Earll* and a *Barber*, *Kings* and a *Coleman*, are placed on a level, and the *Nobles* of the land spend *Weeks* together with *Tylers* and *Millers*. There the *Potter* fashions his *Clay*, the *Wright* hews his *Sill*, and the *Smith* hammers his *Coulter*. There a *Taylor Marks* out a *Childs Spencer*, and a *Shepperd* with a *Green Sprigg* makes love to a *Bell* with a *White Rose*; while an *Angell* dressed in a *Bibb* and *Tucker*, sits in a *Brown* study and *Reeds* the commentaries of *Scott!* and there is a Congress for you!

Louisiana.—It was stated in our last paper that Mr. Roman had been elected Governor of Louisiana. We have since learnt that there is a provision in the Constitution of that State, requiring the two candidates who have received the highest number of votes to be returned to the Legislature, who are to decide which of the two shall fill the station. Messrs. Roman and Hamilton will consequently be returned to that body.—*Ral. Star.*

BOSTON RAIL ROAD.

The following question was submitted to Chancellor Kent for his opinion: the friends of the projected rail road from Boston deeming it important to procure the decision of one or more eminent jurists out of the State, on a point which has been urged against

Milton Gazette and Roanoke Advertiser.

their views, and embarrassed their movements.

Question. Can the legislature of Massachusetts constitutionally grant authority to the city of Boston to subscribe to the stock of a company, to be created by an act of the legislature, for constructing and establishing a rail way or road from Boston to the western borders of the state; and to be continued, if it should be deemed expedient, into one or more adjoining states, with the consent of the legislatures thereof, and with such rates of toll to be levied on behalf and for the use of the company as may be authorised by the said legislature?

Chancellor Kent has given it as his opinion that the State does possess such constitutional authority, and that "even if the question was susceptible of doubt on a strict construction of the constitution, yet in all doubtful cases the conclusion would be in favour of the *general legislative discretion.* All exceptions to the general delegation of legislative power under the State Constitution are to be taken strictly.

MILTON:

Saturday,.....August 21, 1830.

We are requested to say, that RICHARD KIRBY, Esq. of the County of Halifax, Virginia, is a candidate to represent said county in the House of Delegates in the next General Assembly of Va.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—ERSKINE is received, but is in too homely a garb to be exhibited to the public. Works of taste and fancy loose all interest when devoid of the "foreign aid of ornament," which is obtained only from the accomplished pen. Cleopatra, in the squalid habit of a gipsy, would have made no impression on the accomplished Roman.

We have made more copious extracts than usual, of foreign news, believing they would be more interesting to our readers, than any thing domestic which we had on hand.

The death of George the IV., King of England, is not, in itself, a subject of much interest to an American. But, as he was the ruler of a great nation, and that the nation too from which we derive our origin—a nation against whose oppressive authority we rebelled, and are now at peace—with whom we have a more extended intercourse, than with any other nation—it becomes interesting to the statesman and politician. Free from other considerations, the fulsome ceremony observed at the death of one King and the instalation of another, contrast well with our plain republican institutions. The reign of George the IV., though short, has been prosperous, and more liberal than that of any of his predecessors. The influence of principles first planted in America, has emancipated the Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland, and is going far towards the restoration of the Jews. The last reign has given an *impetus* to freedom of opinion and sentiment in Europe, that tyranny and priestcraft will find difficult to withstand.

It will be observed that France has elected a new Chamber of Deputies more liberal than the former. Charles must alter his course or a most desperate struggle, if not a revolution will ensue.

Notwithstanding the importation of cotton into Liverpool and other ports of England, have been continued and heavy, yet the price keeps up. More business was done in the article the last week in June, than had been done in any previous week, this year; and nearly the whole too was transacted for the trade. This great demand, however, did not advance the price more than 1-8d per lb.

In several districts in Ireland, scarcity of provisions has caused a demand for all cheap descriptions of grain; and Indian corn would now command as high as 48s to 50s per 480 lbs. A large import of American flour has been received into the English markets —60,000 barrels in the month of June into Liverpool, but the quantity did not depress the market.—Sales were made varying from 27s. to 28s. per bbl. Wheat in steady demand, at from 9s-6d to 10s-3d.

We are sorry to learn by papers from different sections of the country, that the corn crop is very much shortened and in some places nearly cut off.—The Petersburg Old Dominion says, that almost every species of vegetation, the corn, the gardens, the orchards, exhibit a withered and melancholy appearance, in that section. In Caswell, we have had, of late, fine rains, which have given freshness to vegetation, and will, in all probability, cause a sufficiency for support.

Agreenbly to the late census of Elizabeth City, that town contains 961 inhabitants, viz. whites 547, coloured persons 415. In 1820 the population was a little upwards of 700.

A post office has been established in Buncombe county, by the name of *Brevardville*, and James Brevard, Esq. appointed postmaster.

The London Herald states, that by documents in the Library at stow, it has been discovered that Lord Temple, who was killed by his horse in 1775. was the author of *Junius.*

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

The New-York American gives the following as the substance of the Biographical Sketches of the late King, with which the English papers are filled; omitting those particulars of folly and vice, which marked his early career:

The late King of England was born at St. James' on the 12th of August, 1772; and lived, therefore, to be far advanced in the 68th year of his age. That he existed so long, might, considering the habits of his earlier life, be looked upon as an extraordinary proof of the original vigor of his constitution.

George the IV., when Prince of Wales, was, for the greater part of his life, an ostensible rallying point of Parliamentary opposition to his father's Government. At the era of the French Revolution, however, when the stability of the throne to which he was heir was menaced with the destruction in which the other royal establishments of Europe were involved, he bade farewell to the opposition, in a speech against revolutionary politics, and was thenceforth designated by Mr. Fox's friends, as one unworthy of political trust or attachment. The Prince of Wales appears not to have borne any active or conspicuous part in politics, between the day on which he ceased to countenance the Foxite opposition, and the period at which, on the mental demise of George HI., he assumed the government of the British realms as Prince Regent. The reign of George IV. has been distinguished by some political measures that mark it as one of the most interesting eras in English history—Of these, the repeal of the Test Act, with its provisions, prohibiting dissenters from the Established Church from a participation in the honors and emoluments of office, and the emancipation of the Catholics are alone sufficient to stamp the character of the time. The king is said to have spoken well in public, though very rarely. In private, no man was more engagingly conversational; he told a story with great felicity; and his talent for mimicry, which he sometimes indulged in for the amusement of his intimate [illegible] was very great. The looseness of his early habits are too notorious to need hinting at; and the following statement from the London Times may give some idea of the prodigality of his expenses when Prince of Wales:

In July, 1783, 50,000*l.* per annum was settled on the Prince, then about completing his 21st year. In July, 1786, only three years afterwards, his debts amounted to something more than 170,000*l.*, and were shortly afterwards discharged at the public expense.

In 1795, after eight years more, a fresh accumulation of debt was disclosed, to the extent then admitted of 630,000*l.* and was provided for by an addition to the Prince's income of 88,000*l.* per annum. Notwithstanding this, in 1801, a *further* addition of 8,000*l.* a year was bestowed upon his royal highness; and again, in 1803, the debts formerly rated at 630,000*l.* having been found to exceed 800,000*l.* the additional bounty was once more drawn upon, and the royal spendthrift was gratified by a fourth pension of 60,000*l.* per annum, terminable on the expiration of three years.

The London Times urges the necessity of the early settlement of the Regency question. If the present possessor of the Crown were to die before the Regency bill were passed, the young Princess would, in the eye of the law, have attained her majority, and would in fact, be Queen. Blackstone says (Comm. lib. 1, c. 7, sec. 2,) in reference to such a contingency, "Neither can the King in judgment of law, as King, ever be a minor or under age. * * * * It has been usually thought prudent, when the heir-apparent has been very young, to appoint a prospector, guardian, or regent, a limited time; but the very necessity of such extraordinary provision is sufficient to demonstrate the truth of that maxim of the common law, that in the King is no minority, and therefore he has no legal guardian."

The Times, after canvassing the claims of the Duke of Cumberland and the Dutchess of Clarence to the office of regent—the first of whom is presumed to be out of the question from the circumstance of his becoming by the death of the present King, a foreign sovereign (King of Hanover,) and the last even more exceptionable; as, being a foreigner, she has no interest in the future sovereign, and, having no children, and her husband being dead—no permanent connexion with the country—decides in favor of the Duchess of Kent, mother of the young heiress to the throne. This lady would unite in her person the office of regent and of custos of the future sovereign, and could alone be supposed to have the best interests of her child at heart; and should be regent, says the Times, to prevent—what must otherwise happen—the Princess Victoria being made use of to forward the intrigues and interests of others.

BALTIMORE, August 10.

From Liberia.—The editors of the *American* have received from a correspondent at Monrovia, (by the brig Montgomery at Philadelphia) the Liberia Herald of May 6 and June 6. The paper of the first named date is clothed in mourning, on account of the death of the acting Agent of the Colony, Dr. John W. Anderson, who fell a victim to the African fever, on the 12th April, after an illness of ten days. His remains were followed to the grave on the succeeding day with every demonstration of regret business of every kind having been entirely suspended.

A new Sabbath School Society has been formed, to which all the most promising young men of the Colony had attached themselves either as teachers or scholars.

The Herald of the 6th June contains a detailed notice of the hostile operations which had been carried on by *King Boatswain*,—the most formidable of the neighbouring African chiefs,—against the Quea people and those of Little Bassa. He had burnt seven or eight towns in the Quea country, and taken three. The Herald holds forth the assurance of the safety of the Colony from the attacks of this or any other of the chiefes.

Two slavers, a brig and schooner, had been captured by the British cruizers and ordered to Sierra Leone.

In the numbers of the Herald before us we observe the usual shipping list, annunciations of marriages and deaths, advertisements for the sale of merchandise, and other publications,—all bespeaking the regular and prosperous organization of society there. Under the head of Republican nominations,' we find the names of candidates for the offices of Vice Agent, Cauncillors, Sheriff, Board of Health, Committe of Agriculture, &c.

THE "CINCINNATI" STEAM COACH.

CINCINNATI, (Ohio,) August 3.—Agreenbly to our promise contained in our last, we now proceed to give some particulars of this great improvement in Locomotive Steam Engines. This Engine, independent of the boiler, is made so *compact* that two feet long one foot wide, and one foot deep, would contain it if taken to pieces! and yet, such is its power, the builders, Messrs. *Shield & Son*, of this city, inform us it will overcome a rise of forty-five feet in the mile, without any essential variation in its velocity. We rode in the carriage propelled by it on Saturday last, at the rate of from fourteen to sixteen miles an hour, on a circular road, the same force would propel the same weight twenty miles an hour, and more, on a straight one, there being so much less friction. Another great improvement consists in the *mode* of applying the power, and another in the construction of the *Boiler* which is perfectly novel. Add to which, the consumption of fuel does not exceed *one fourth of a cord a week*, to run from nine in the morning, to nine in the evening! It appears to have been reserved for a citizen of Cincinnati to bring this great improvement in travelling so near perfection. The exhibition here will be of but short duration, as the most flattering inducements are held out to the proprietors to repair to the Baltimore Rail-road, where a productive harvest cannot fail to await them.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Rockingham.—Robt. Martin, Senate.—Wm. Donald and —— Aaron, Commons.——— Robards, Sheriff.

Warren.—Jr H. Hawkins, S. John Bragg and R. Walker, C. Wm. C. Clanton, sheriff Poll. Senate—Hawkins 162, R. Davis 149. Commons—Bragg 310, Walker 388 John H. Green 323, Wm. S. Ransom 221. Sheriff—Clanton 463 J. P. Andrews 176, G. M. Green 98.

Edgcomb.—Louis D. Wilson, S. Hardy Flowers and Gray Little, C. John Parker sheriff. Poll. Senate—Wilson 443, Benj. Wilkinson 137. Commons—Flowers 768, Little 703, Redding Pittman 599, Moses Baker 417. Sheriff—Parker 706 Spencer L. Hart 634.

Craven.—Richard D. Speight, S. without opposition John M. Bryan and Alexander Francis Gaston, C. James C. Cole, sheriff. Poll. Commons—Bryan 531, Gaston 495, Wiley M. Nelson 389. Sheriff—Cole 628, Elijah Clark 264, Thomas Sparrow 193. One place of election to heard from.

Town of Newbern.—Charles G. Spaight, without opposition.

Johnston.—Hillory Wilder, S. Josiah Holder and Keder Whitley, C. A. S. Ballenger sheriff.

Rowan.—David F. Cadwell, for the senate, without opposition; Thomas G. Polk and Richmond Pearson, for the commons; Fielding Slater, for Sheriff.

Mecklenburg.—J. Blackwood, senate: W. J. Alexander, Col. Evan Alexander, commons; Col. John Sloan Sheriff.

State of the Poll; Blackwood 456, Col. John H. Davidson 595, Mathew Bain 284, senate; W. J. Alexander 1231, Col. Evan Alexanker 1110, Robert Kirkpatrick 715, commons; We have not received the state of the Poll for sheriff.

Davidson.—Ransom Harris, senate; Joseph Spurgin and William W. Wiseman, commons William Kennedy, sheriff.

State of the Poll: Harris 399, Thomas Hampton 373, senate; Spurgin 773, wiseman 710, Lewis Snider 666, Solomon Davis 222, commons Kennedy 1024, Swaim 445, sheriff.

Cabarrus.—Christoper Melchor, senate; without opposition; Daniel M. Barringer, John C. Barnhardt, commons; Wm. H. Archibald, sheriff without opposition.

State of the Poll: Barringer 670, Barnhardt 416, McLean 341.

Iredell.—Pickney Caldwell, senate; Jos. Bogle, Richard Allison, commons; Hiram Cadwell sheriff.

State of the Poll: Cadwell 631, Allison 315, senate; Boggle 783, Allison 639, Wm. King 492, G. F. Davidson 455, W. J. Summers 274, commons; Caldwell 1255, James Sloan 163, for sh'ff.

Surry.—William P. Dodson, senate; Mordecai Fleming and Alfred C. Moore, commons; Wright, sheriff.

THE FIRST FRUITS.—The schr. Erie, from Cleverland, Ohio, arrived at Oswego on the 3d inst. *by the way of Welland Canal.* The arrival was celebrated in a becoming manner by the citizens of Oswego as a joyous event, and as the beginning of a commerce between that place and the west, well calculated to accellerate even its rapid growth and to open new sources of enterprize and wealth.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening the 19th instant, by the Rev. Moses Brock, the Rev. GEORGE STEPHENS, to Miss SUSAN P. RICHARDSON, of this County.

MILTON PRICES CURRENT.

	Per.	Ds.	Ct.	Ds.	Ct
Tobacco, fine, from	cwt,	5	50	8	00
Do. common,	"	2	00	4	50
Corn - - - - - - -	bbl.	2	00	2	50
Wheat, - - - - - -	bush.	00	50	00	00
Bacon, - - - - - -	cwt.	7	00	9	00
Salt, - - - - - - -	sack.	3	75	4	00
Bees Wax, - - - - -	lb.	00	22	00	25
Whiskey, - - - - -	gal.	00	25	00	35
RICHMOND DO.					
Tobacco, - - - - -	cwt.	4	00	13	00
Wheat, - - - - - -	bush.	0	60	0	90
Corn,	bbl.	2	50	3	00
Whiskey, common,	gal.	00	30	00	35
PETERSB'G. DO.					
Tobacco, - - - - -	cwt.	3	50	8	00
Wheat, - - - - - -	bush.	0	75	0	90
Corn, - - - - - -	bbl.	2	50	3	00

BY JOHN E. LEMOINE.

LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY, THE 23D INSTANT,

At the Store of Mr. Wm. H Bowers, (he intending positively to close his business here,)

Will be peremptorily Sold,

The whole of his large and valuable stock of DRY GOODS, comprising a general assortment of European, India and American Goods, and embracing an extensive variety of Seasonable articles. This stock is all in good order, and a very large proportion of it in entire pieces.

The sale will be continued from day to day, till closed, upon the following terms:

All sums under $100, cash: 100 to 200, 90 days: 200 to 400, 4 months; 400 to 600, 6 months; 600 and upwards, 9 months' credit, for approved negotiable notes with approved endorsers.

JOHN E. LEMOINE, Auct.

Petersburg, Aug. 10.—11-tds.

CIRCUS.

THE MANAGERS OF THE

YEAMAN CIRCUS,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Milton and its vicinity, that they will open their establishment in this place for Two Days only, commencing on Monday 30th instant, (August,) when will be brought forward a variety of pleasing Equestrian, Gymnastic and Theatrical performances. They flatter themselves that from the qualifications of the Company, aided by the much admired performances of Mrs. SIZER, the intriped Female Equestrian, general satisfaction will be given.—Doors open at 2 o'clock, performance to commence at half past 2, P. M.—Also at 8 o'clock. Admitance 50 cents—Children under 12, half price.—For particulars see small bills of the day.

☞ No smoking allowed in the Circus.

New Prospectus.

THE EDITOR,

Has already Announced, in a card to his readers, his determination to issue proposals for improving and enlarging

THE OLD DOMINION

So soon as a sufficient number of additional *substantial* subscribers shall be obtained to justify the undertaking, For this purpose the present prospectus is issued. The *Old Dominion*, it is perhaps, useless to say, will continue to advocate and defend sound republican doctrines and will support the existing pure and patriotic administration; in all measures having for their object the maintenance of the great principles of '76 and 97, 98, While the *Old Dominion* will be thus republican in Character, its Editor will not engage in a blind partizan warfare, and, losing sight of principle, support any man, or set of men, however exalted their talents or prominent their situation in life. Although the *Old Dominion* will continue to be, as formely, uniform and undeviating in its republican course, yet it will not be exclusively political. The additional room which it will possess, when it shall be enlarged, will enable the Editor to render its columns more acceptable to the public, in many respects. When the proposed enlargement shall take place, the Editor would wish to consult every taste and feeling which shall not militate against his political principles. He will not make any labored pretensions but thinks he can promise to render the *Old Dominion.* should success attend his present undertaking, a vehicle of varied and valuable information, equal in general interest to any other paper in Virginia. He deems any additional remarks superfluous. He is known—he hopes well known—not only in Petersburg but in this section of country generally and to the liberality and discernment of the people, he submits his *Prospectus* and his *hopes.*

The price of the *Old Dominion*, when enlarged, will be Four Dollars per annum, if paid in advance or Five Dollars at the expiration of the year. Subscription papers will be forwarded to a number of Post Masters and other Gentleman in this State, North Carolina, &c whose kind aid is solicited by the Editor.

In a few days the people of Petersburg will be waited upon individually, when it is hoped that many additional names will further demonstrate the proverbial liberality of their character.

EDWARD PESCUD.

Petersburg, Augnst 7th, 1830.

JULY 24th, 1830.

At a meeting of the Milton Jockey Club, at the Milton Hotel, present, James Lea, John Ragland, Achilles Whitlock, George Farley, James W. Jeffreys, Alexander Henderson, when it was Resolved, that the

1st. Days race for colts three years old, be one mile heats—entrance $50; subscription to remain open until the preceding evening; three or more to make a race—2 entered.

2d Day, Proprietor's purse, 2 mile heats, entrance $10 to subscribers, to non-subscribers $15, purse $200.

3d Day, Jockey Club purse $350, three mile heats—entrance, to subscribers, $20, to non-subscribers $30. Money hung up at the usual discount.

4th Day, a Handy Cap—entrance $25, and the gate money of that day.

The Race to commence on Tuesday the 12th of October.

THOMAS MITCHELL,
Proprietor.

The Game of Whist will be tolerated, but every other description of gambling, in the day time, is forbidden; an offender will most assuredly be punished to the extent of the law.

Proposed Stakes to be run for over the Nashville Turf.

First, a post stake for colts foaled the Spring 1830, $1,000 entrance, play or pay to close on the first day of January 1831 distance two miles and repeat, to be run the fall after they are three years old, on Thursday preceeding the Jockey Club Races.

2nd. A sweepstake for colts foaled the Spring 1830 play or pay, $500 entrance distance two miles and repeat, to be run the fall after they are three years old, on the day preceeding the Jockey Club Races Each enterer to name two colts, either of which he may run, to close on the first day of January 1831, three entries to make a race.

3d. A post stake for colts—the produce of mares put to the horse in 1830, each enterer to be confined to the colts of one horse $100 entrance, play or pay, distance two miles and repeat, to be run the fall after they are three years old, on the day preceeding the Jocky Club Races—three entries to make a race, and to close on the first day of January 1831.

Subscription papers to each of the above stakes will be found in the possession of the sabscriber.

T. W. GILMAN, Proprietor.

Maj. Gilman:—I perceive by the above that three colt stakes are proposed to be run over your turf—I enter in all three of them agreeable to the propositions.

In the second, I name a colt from Morgiana by Archy, and one by Jerry out of an Archy mare.

In the third, I enter a colt by Jerry, I give James Jackson for Security.

GEO. ELLIOTT.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

Sweepstakes to be run for on the Baltimore course.

BALTIMORE JOCKEY CLUB.—The following sweepstakes, to be run for on the Baltimore course, are open. Persons desirous of subscribing will please address a letter to that effect to J. S. Skinner, editor of the American Turf Register, at Baltimore.

SWEEPSTAKES FALL OF 1830.—We, the subscribers, agree to run colts and fillies three years old this spring, over the Baltimore course, on the day preceding the jockey club race, next autumn, two mile heats. Entrance $300, half forfeit. Five or more to make a race, and the rules of the course, in all respects, to govern—To close on the first day of September next, by which time the entries must be accurately described. May 27, 1830. Two entries to the above.

SPRING, 1831.—Mile heats entrance $200 h. f.; five or more to make a race, to close first September next. Three entries.

FALL, 1831.—Two mile heats entrance $300, h. f. five or more to make a race, to close first September next.—Three entries

SPRING. 1832.—Mile heats; entrance $500, h. f. five or more to make a race; to close first of January 1831.—Two entries

SPRING. 1833.—Mile heats; entrance $500, h. f. four or more to make a race; to close first January 1831.—One entry.

THE TREE-HILL RACES will commence the 1st Tuesday in October next and continue as usual. A full meeting of the Club is desired at Tree Hill the Monday evening preceding October 4, to elect officers for the ensuing Club, and fix the future Spring and Fall Meetings.

JAMES M. SELDEN, Proprietor.

July 23.

Milton Gazette and Roanoke Advertiser.

POETRY.

The man that hath not music in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with the concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treason, stratagem, and spoils."
[SHAKESPEARE.

The following lines were selected by a lady, and presented to a confirmed old Bachelor, who, enjoying vast comfort in the retrospection wishes their publication, that his brothers of that proscribed race may share his pleasure:—

HE HAS NO WIFE.

He has no wife—he's quite alone,
Unsought, unhappy and unknown;
His days pass by, nor pleasure give,
He breathes me thinks, but does not live.

He has no wife—he does not know,
The joys, from wedded life, that flow;
His absence, there is none to mourn,
No eye looks bright at his return.

He has no wife—his joys are few,
Though he is rich and healthy too;
How selfish he, who will not share,
His wealth with woman, chaste & fair.

He has no wife—no pratler's smile;
Or lisping tongue, his hours beguile,
His heart no kind attachment knows,
Regardless both of friends and foes.

He has no wife—and it is meet,
That man should live to drink & eat.
For this did the Almighty hand,
Form man the ruler of the land?

He has no wife—well, be it so—
His days are numbered here below;
He soon must go whence none return,
And then—his *dog* and *cat* will mourn.

MISCELLANY.

From the New York Amulet.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

HENRY ST. CLAIR.

HENRY ST. CLAIR!—How at the mention of that name, a thousand dreams of friendship and youth—and of the early and beautiful associations which linger like invisible spirits around us, to be called into view only by the magical influence of memory, are awakened! How does the glance of retrospection go back to the dim images of the Past—from the childish merriment to the manly rivalship—from the banquet-hall and the pleasant festival, down to the silent and unbroken solitude of the Tomb!

We were as brothers in childhood—St. Clair and myself,—brothers too in the dawning of manhood; and a more ingenuous and high-minded friend I never knew. Yet he was strangely proud—not of the world's gifts—wealth, family and learning—but of his intellectual power—of the great gift of mind which he possessed—the ardent and lofty spirit which shone out in his every action. And he might well be proud of such gifts. I never knew a finer mind. It was as the embodied spirit of poetry itself—the beautiful home of high and glorious aspirations.

Henry St. Clair was never at heart a christian. He never enjoyed the visitations of that pure and blessed influence, which comes into the silence and loneliness of the human bosom, to build up anew the broken altars of its faith, and revive the drooping flowers of its desolated affections. He loved the works of the Great God with the love of an enthusiast. But beyond the visible and outward forms—the passing magnificence of the heavens—the beauty and grandeur of the earth, and the illimitable world of waters, his vision never extended. His spirit never overlooked the clouds which surrounded it, to catch a glimpse of the better and more beautiful land.

I need not tell the story of my friend's young years. It has nothing to distinguish it from a thousand others;—it is the brief and sunny biography of one upon whose pathway the sunshine of happiness rested, unshadowed by a passing cloud. We were happy in our friendship,—but the time of manhood came; and we were parted by our different interests, and by the opposite tendency of circumstances peculiar to each other.

It was a night of Autumn—a cold and starless evening—I remember it with painful distinctness, although year after year has mingled with Eternity,—that I had occasion to pass in my way homeward, through one of the darkest and loneliest alleys of my native city. Anxious to reach my dwelling, I was hurrying eagerly forward, when I felt myself suddenly seized by the arm; and a voice close in my ear whispered hoarsely—"Stop—or you are a dead man!"

I turned suddenly. I heard the cocking of a pistol,—and saw by a faint gleam from a neighboring window, the tall figure of a man—one hand grasping my left arm, the other holding a weapon at my breast.

I know not what prompted me to resistance;—I was totally unarmed, and altogether unacquainted with the struggle of mortal jeopardy. But I did resist—and, one instant I saw my assailant in the posture I have described,—the next, he was disarmed and writhing beneath me. It seemed as if an infant's strength could have subdued him.

"Wretch!" I exclaimed, as I held his own pistol to his bosom, "what is your object? Are you a common midnight robber—or bear you ought of private malice towards Roger Allston?"

"Allston!—Roger Allston!" repeated the wretch beneath me, in a voice which sounded like a shriek, as he struggled half upright even against the threatening pistol. "Great God! has it come to this? Hell has no pang like this meeting! Shoot!"—he exclaimed, and there was a dreadful earnestness in his manner, which sent the hot blood of indignation cold and ice-like upon my heart. "Shoot you were once my friend—in mercy kill me!"

A horrible suspicion flashed over my mind. I felt a sudden sickness at my heart—and the pistol fell from my hand.

"Whoever you may be," I said, "and whatever may have been your motive in attacking me, I would not stain my hands with your blood. Go—and repent of your crimes."

"You do not know me," said the robber, as with some difficulty he regained his feet, "even *you* have forgotten me. Even *you* refuse the only mercey which man can now render me—the mercy of death—of utter annihilation!"

Actuated by a sudden and half-defined impulse, I caught hold of the stranger's arm, and hurried him towards the light of a street-lamp. It fell full upon his ghastly and death-like features, and on his attenuated form, and his ragged apparel. Breathless and eagerly I gazed upon him, until he trembled beneath the scrutiny. I pressed my hand against my brow, for I felt my brain whirl like the coming on of delirium. I could not be mistaken. The guilty wretch before me was the friend of my youth—one whose memory I had cherished as the holiest legacy of the past. It was Henry St. Clair. Yes—it was St. Clair!—but how changed since last we had communion with each other! Where was the look of intelligence, and the visible seat of intellect—the beauty of person and mind? Gone—and gone forever—to give place to the loathsomeness of a depraved and brutal appetite—to the vile tokens of a disgusting sensuality, and the deformity of disease.

"Well may you shudder," said St. Clair, "I am fit only for the companionship of demons; but you cannot long be cursed by my presence. I have not tasted food for many days; hunger drove me to attempt your robbery—but, I feel that I am a dying man. No human power can save me,—and if there be a God, even He cannot save me from myself—from the undying horrors of remorse."

Shocked by his words and still more by the increasing ghastliness of his countenance, I led the wretched man to my dwelling, and, after conveying him to bed, and administering a cordial to his fevered lips, I ordered a physician to be called. But it was too late; the hand of death was upon him. He motioned me to his bed-side after the physician had departed; he strove to speak, but the words died upon his lips. He then drew from his bosom a sealed letter addressed to myself. It was his last effort. He started half upright in his bed—uttered one groan of horror and mortal suffering; and sunk back, still and ghastly, upon his pillow. He was dead.

I followed the remains of my unhappy friend to the narrow place appointed for all the living—the damp and cold church-yard. I breathed to no one the secret of his name and his guilt. I left it to slumber with him.

I now referred to the paper which had been handed me by the dying man. With a trembling hand I broke the seal of the envelope, and read the following, addressed to myself:

"If this letter ever reaches you, do not seek to find its unhappy writer. He is beyond the reach of your noble generosity—a guilty and dying man. I do not seek for life. There is no hope for my future existence,—and death—dark, and terrible, and mysterious as it may seem, is less to be dreaded than the awful realities with which I am surrounded,

"I have little strength to tell you the story of my fall. Let me be brief. You know how we parted from each other. You know the lofty hopes and the towering feelings of ambition, which urged me from your society—from the enjoyment of that friendship, the memory of which has ever since lingered like an upbraiding spirit at my side. I arrived at my place of destination; and aided by the introductory epistles of my friends, and the influence of my family, I was at once received into the first and most fashionable circles of the city.

"I never possessed those principles of virtue and moral dignity, the effect of which has been so conspicuous in your own character. Amidst the flatteries and attentions of those around me, and in the exciting pursuit of pleasure, the kindly voice of admonition was unheard; and I became the gayest of the gay—a leader in every scene of fashionable dissipation. The principles of my new companions were those of infidelity, and I embraced them with my whole soul. You know my former disposition to doubt—that doubt was now changed into a settled unbelief, and a bitter hatred towards all which I had once been taught to believe sacred and holy.

"Yet amidst the baleful principles which I had imbibed, one honourable feeling still lingered in my bosom, like a beautiful angel in the companionship of demons. There was one being—a young and lovely creature, at whose shrine all the deep affections of my heart were poured out, in the sincerity of early love. She was indeed a beautiful girl—a being to bow down to and worship—pure and high-thoughted as the sainted ones of Paradise, but confiding and artless as a child. She possessed every advantage of outward beauty—but it was not [illegible] gathered about her, as with a spell, the hearts of all who knew her. It was the light of her beautiful mind which lent the deep witching of soul to her fine countenance—flashing in her dark eye, and playing like sunshine on her lip, and crossing her fair forehead with an intellectual halo.

"Allston! I look back to that Springtime of Love even at this awful crisis in my destiny, with a strange feeling of joy. It is the only green spot in the wilderness of the past—an oasis in the desert of being. She loved me, Allston—and a heart more precious than the gems of the East, was given up to a wretch unworthy of its slightest regard.

"Hitherto pride rather than principle had kept me above the lowest degradation of sensual indulgence. But for one fatal error I might have been united to the lovely being of my affections;—and, oh! if sinless purity and persuasive love could have had power over a mind darkened and perverted as my own—I might have been reclaimed from the pathway of ruin—I might have been happy.

"But that fatal error came—and came too, in the abhorrent shape of loathsome Drunkenness. I shall never—in time or eternity, forget that scence; it is engraven on my memory in letters of fire. It comes up before me like a terrible dream; but it is a dream of reality. It dashed from my lips the cup of happiness, and fixed forever the dark aspect of my destiny.

"I had been very gay, for there were happy spirits around me; and I had drank freely and fearlessly for the first time. There is something horrible in the first sensations of drunkenness. For relief I drank still deeper—and I was a drunkard—I was delirious—I was happy. I left the inebriated assembly, and directed my steps, not to my lodgings, but to the home of her, whom I loved—nay adored above all others. Judge of her surprise and consternation when I entered with a flushed countenance and an unsteady tread! She was reading to her aged parents, when with an idiot's grimace I approached her. She started from her seat—one glance told me the fatal truth; and she shrunk from me—aye, from me, to whom her vows were plighted and her young affections given—with fear, with loathing, and undisguised abhorrence. Irritated at her conduct, I approached her rudely; and snatched from her hand the book she had been reading. I cast it into the flames which rose brightly from the hearth. It was the volume which you call sacred. I saw the smoke of its consuming go upward like a sacrifice to the Demon of Intemperance, and there—even there—by that Christian fireside, I cursed the Book and its Author!

"The scene which followed beggars description. The shriek of my betrothed—her sinking down in a state of insensibility—the tears of maternal anguish—the horror depicted on the countenance of the old man—all these throng even now confusedly over my memory. I staggered to the door. The reception I had met with, and the excitement thereby produced, had obviated in some measure the effect of intoxication; and reason began to assume its empire. The full, round moon, was up in the heavens; and the stars, how fair, how passing beautiful they shone down at that hour! I had loved to look upon the stars; those bright and blesssed evidences of a holy and all pervading intelligence; but that night their grandeur and their exceeding purity came like a curse to my weary vision. I could have seen those beautiful lights extinguished; and the dark night-cloud sweeping over the fair face of the sky, and have smiled with grim satisfaction, for the change would have been in unison with my feelings.

"Allston! I have visited, in that tearless agony which mocks at consolation, the grave of my betrothed. She died of a broken heart. From that moment, all is dark, and hateful, and loathsome, in my history. I am now reduced to poverty,----I am bowing to disease,----I am without a friend. I have no longer the means of subsistence; and starvation may yet anticipate the fatal termination of the disease which is preying upon me."

Such was the tale of the once gifted and noble St. Clair. Let the awful lesson it teaches sink deep in the hearts of the young and ardent of spirit. Let them remember that "Infidelity and Intemperance go hand in hand;" and that those who have once yielded themselves to the fascination of vice, are hurried onward, as by an irresistible impulse, in the pathway of ruin; although conscious of their danger, and knowing that the gulf of utter darkness is widening and deepening before them.

FRANCE AND ALGIERS.

LAST OFFICIAL BULLETINS FROM THE COMMANDERS OF THE AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

LONDON, June 30.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.—We have just received, by an Extraordinary Express from Paris, the Moniteur and other Morning Papers of Monday, and with the Second Edition of the Messager des Chambres, and Gazette de France, dated June 29.

From the Moniteur.

',TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCILS OF MINISTERS.

"From the Camp at Sidi Ferruch, June 19, Two o'clock, P. M.

"Prince: The enemy had occupied since the 15th the camp of Staoneli. On the 17th and 18th they had show, in front of our position, fewer men than on the preceding day; however, they had received considerable reinforcements. On the 18th, in the evening, the contingents of Constantina, Oran, and Titeri, and a great part of the Turkish militia of Algiers, had united. The force of these several corps amounted to about forty thousand men. Their confidence was the greater as the French army had remained for four days immovable in its position. I waited, before I gave orders to advance, for the landing of the conveyances, the provisions, and the material for the siege.

This inactivity had been interpreted in a different manner; and the Aga of Algiers who marched at the head of the militia, had thought that an attack would give him some chances for success. Batteries erected the day before, between Staoneli and our positions, had discovered his project to me, and every thing was prepared to give him a good reception. On the 19th, at day-break the enemy's army advanced in a line much more extended than the front of our position; but their greatest efforts were directed against the bridges Clouet and Achard. This was the place where their attack was made with much resolution. Some Janissaries penetrated into the entrenchments which covered the front of our battallions—they met their death. The third brigade of the division of Berthezene, and the two first brigades of the division of Loverdo, where attacked by the contingents of Constantina and Oran. After having suffered the enemy to advance to the bottom of the ravine which covered the position, General Loverdo charged them at the point of the bayonet. Many of the Arab Infantry were killed. After having repulsed the enemy the bridge of Clouet resumed the offensive. The ardour of the troops was such that it would have been difficult to restrain them. The bridges of Achard and Poret de Morvan then advanced to support the brigade of Clouet. The decisissive moment was come. I ordered the attack of the enemies batteries and camp.

The two first brigades of the division of Loverdo, led by Generals Damremont and d'Uzur, marched first; the third brigade, which had been detached to the right followed under the command of General d'Arcine, the movements of the brigade of Clouet. Three regiments of the division of Hussars advanced to form the reserve. It would be difficult to point out the enthusiasm which the troops manifested when the order to attack the camp was given. The march was performed with extraordinary rapidity. In spite of the difficulties of the ground the artillery, which, was all of the new model, was always in the first line. Its extreme nobility must have greatly contributed to the terror of the enemy. In the opinion of all those who took part in the battle of Staoneli, the question between the ancient and the new system will appear decided. The fire of the batteries, which the enemy had erected, in part of his camp, did not stop our troops for a moment. The eight brass guns in them were by the 20th regiment of the line. The Turks and Arabs had taken flight in all directions.—Their camp fell into our power; 400 tents were [illegible]ding; those of the Aga of Algiers, of the Beys of Constantina, and Titeri, are very magnificent. We found a considerable quantity of powder and ball, magnifies of provissions, several flocks of sheep and about 100 camels which will add to our means of conveyance. Our soldiers slept under the enemy's tents.

The conduct of the troops of all arms has answered the confidence of the king. Most of the Officers of the Staff were not yet mounted; they did their duty on foot with indefatigable ardour. Lieut General Berthezene led his division with the talent and coolness that were expected from his long experience. When I have received the reports of the Lieut. General, I will acquaint your Excellency with the names of the officers and soldiers who have most distinguished themselves.

The number of wounded amounts to about 300; the wounds are in general not very dangerous; and the half of those who have received them will soon return to their duty. The landing continues with great activity; many horses have been put on shore to-day and a still greater number will be landed to-morrow. The weather is magnificent; the summer, which had been backward appears to have begun at last. However, the heat is not greater than it is at Paris at the summer solstice. During the day a constant breeze has refreshed the air. In the next three or four days the army will be able to approach Algiers. It seems certain that the enemy has prepared no means of defence between that city and the camp.

The Arabs are discouraged, several of them have already presented themselves at our out posts; they agree in saying that their fear of the Dey has made them march against the French army. The day of Staoneli may give occasion to numerous desertions.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) COUNT DE BOURMONT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER OF MARINE AND COLONIES.

On Board the Provence, in the Bay of Sidi-Ferruch, June 19.

Sir,—The enemy, reinforced by a body of Turkish infantry, attacked our positions; they were repulsed, pursued to their positions which were all carried, and the carriages artillery, tents and baggage remained in the power of our troops, which now occupy those same positions. Such is the result of the day, which has been communicated to me from the head quarters of his excellency the commander-in chief, who has sent to me his official packets, which I hasten to send by the Zehra brig.

The ships of war Griffen, Alerte, and another, supported the troops on the east peninsula; they were going to be supported by the Iphigene frigate, when the retreat of the enemy prevented its being carried into effect.

The fleet continues with activity the unloading and landing of all the *materiel*, 20 days provisions for the whole army, 1000 horses, all the artillery that has been asked for and even more, and a numerous *material* have been landed. I expect the remainder of the convoy in two or three days.

The weather has been fine to-day; the calm has hindered Admiral Rosamel's division from sailing. The Provence has quitted the position of attack which it took on its arrival, and which risked its safety; it is moored at the opening of the bay, in a position where it can resist with advantage the wind and the waves.

I have sent to Toulon, as I had the honour to announce to you, several vessels, asking the Maritime Prefect to send back provissions, and, above all, water, with which we have no means to supply ourselves. The wells made in the peninsula can only supply enough for the troops which occupy it. The advanced position which we occupy, and which is at a distance from the magazines, will render it necessary to form convoys, which, considering the kind of enemy we have to deal with, will require the employment of numerous escorts. I have readily acceded to the desire which the General in Chief has expressed to me, to cause the peninsula to be occupied by the crews, and to intrust the guard of that important position to the marines. I am going to see to the composition of the garrison, and have selected Captain Kugon of the Navy to take command of it. I shall have the honour to give an account to you Excellency of the arrangements which will be made.—Accept, Sir, &c.

(Signed) DUPERRE.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

THE MARITIME PREFECT OF TOULON TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER OF MARINE.

TOULON, June 27.

Six thousand Arabs presented themselves on the 20th at our outposts, to make their submission to the French army. They have been desired to return to their homes and they have promised to do so. In the following night another corps of Arabs presented themselves. Our troops were preparing to repulse them, but the Arabs fired their arms in the air, made their submission and the same answer was given them.

This report has been made to me by Daptain Bonamour, of the Mithridate transport, who left Sidi Ferruch on the 21st, and arrived here yesterday.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

The elections in France have gone against the Ministry by overwhelming majorities, notwithstand the design of M. POLIGNAC and his colleagues, to *amuse* the nation with an Algerine War. The French appear to have no objection to the War itself, but they have told the Ultra Party by their votes, that they are resolved to have other Ministers to conduct it. As the King has tried the experiment of an appeal to the nation, without success, possibly he may now be induced to change his Cabinet Councillors—although it may be remarked the Bourbons were ever an obstinate race; and of Charles X. it is said by those who know him well, that he has profited as little by the events of the last thirty years, as any other member of the family.—*Pet. Int.*

Foreign Beggars.—The streets of New-York are described in the Courier as crowded with poor destitute foreigners, begging.

DR. W. JONES,

HAS just received and for sale at his Office—

Flos. Sulpher.	Allum,
Red Lead,	Rotten Stone,
Pumice Stone,	Prusian Blue,
Calomel,	Assafoetida,
Terra de Scienna	Blue Smalts,
Gum Tragacanth,	Sug. Lead,
Crome Yellow,	Rose Pink,
White Lead—ground	Venetian Red,
Litharge,	Alcohol, &c. &c.

August, 1830.—10-i3.

This certifies, that we highly approve of Mr. Barrett's plan of teaching English Grammar; and after a rigid examination, consider him admirably well qualified to teach these principles with success. Our own observation and experience, as instructors, have convinced us that English Grammar is little understood and poorly taught in our common schools. Nearly all the young men who come to this institution, have committed the Grammar by rote, but understand nothing about the principles of the language. Mr. Barrett's method of analysis, is well calculated to correct this evil. We are well pleased with another part of Mr. Barrett's mode of instruction: he not only communicates a knowledge of the Elements of the language, but endeavors also to convey some idea of its beauties and harmony. The English is really an elegant and harmonious tongue; but by an entire neglect of its Prosody and poetry, it is in the mouths of the great mass of population, a rough, uncouth jargon. Mr. Barrett's book is the first of the kind we have met with; its design seems to be an uniform and logical system of instruction in English Exercises. As such, we highly recommend it to parents and teachers.

J. P. CUSHING, *President*,
P. McVICCOR, *Pro. of Math.*
H. A. GARLAND, *do. Ling grace*,
JOHN H. RICE,
HIRAM P. GOODRICH.

Hamden Sydney College, *Feb.* 25, 1830.

HANDBILLS & BLANKS,

Neatly executed, to order, with promptness and despatch.